

CORBY  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1946

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# Urban District of Corby

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## **Members of the Public Health Committee:—**

1946-47. Councillors J. Wallace (Chairman), J. Dowell, W. B. Rankine, J. Scobbie, F. C. White, W. Young, and  
Rev. A. Brooke Westcott.

## **Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:**

### **Medical Officer of Health**

JOHN TERENCE MURPHY, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointments of Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Councils of Burton Latimer, Rothwell, Desborough, the Rural District of Kettering and Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer to the Northamptonshire County Council.

### **Sanitary Inspector**

CEDRIC E. H. MARSDEN, M.S.I.A. (Meat and Foods).

Public Health Department,  
75 London Road,  
Kettering.  
September, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Corby Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District for 1946.

The birth rate, which reached a high peak in 1944, has shown a tendency to approximate to the figure for England and Wales, and is the lowest since the inception of the district as a separate authority. The Infantile Mortality rate is still higher than the figure for England and Wales; there were ten neo-natal deaths due to causes mainly previous to birth.

Overcrowding is still prevalent presenting great difficulty in solution owing to the constant influx of labour to the local steel-works.

The increase in tuberculosis notification was a result of the Mass Miniature Radiography Survey, which was carried out by the County Council, mainly on industrial workers in the Urban District. The benefit to the community of periodic surveys of this nature (perhaps at a later date embracing the whole adult population) cannot be over emphasised. It is the only rational means of dealing with pulmonary tuberculosis; finding those early cases who will gain most advantage from treatment and helping to prevent the spread of infection from unknown cases.

It gives me pleasure to record the small incidence of notifiable diseases considering the abnormal proportion of young age groups at risk and also the high proportion of children under five years who were immunised against diphtheria during the year. The immunisation campaign depends to a great extent upon the Health Visitors employed by the County Council, and I would like to put on record my thanks for their work in this direction.

I wish to thank Mr. D. W. Greaves, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E., your Surveyor, for his section on water and public cleansing and to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their enthusiasm and support throughout the year, and also to my fellow officers for their co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant.

J. T. MURPHY,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Area (acres) ... ..	2835	2835	2835	2835	2835
Population (Registrar-General's estimate) ... ..	11320	11220	11080	11330	12170
Number of Live Births ... ..	265	264	330	290	262
Legitimate ... ..	263	246	312	256	241
Illegitimate ... ..	2	18	18	34	21
Birthrate per 1,000 population ... ..	23.40	23.52	29.78	25.59	21.52
Number of Still Births ... ..	14	10	9	4	4
Legitimate ... ..	14	10	9	2	4
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—	2	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..	73.42	36.49	26.54	13.60	15.03
Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	1.85	0.89	0.81	0.35	0.32
Number of Deaths ... ..	83	95	81	88	89
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude) ... ..	7.33	8.46	7.31	7.76	7.31
Total Maternal Deaths ... ..	1	1	2	1	1
(a) Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	—	1	2	1	1
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	45.28	68.18	30.30	62.06	49.61
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	6	13	4	7	7
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	4	12	3	7	6
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	9	9	6	16	13
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age ..... ..	—	—	1	2	—

# BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1946.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Para- typhoid Fever	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Diarr- hoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales...	19.1	0.53	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	4.4	43
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	6.1	46
148 Smaller Towns (estd. resident popu- lations, 25,000— 50,000) ...	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	2.8	37
London ...	21.5	0.54	12.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.12	4.2	41
Corby Urban District	21.52	0.32	7.31	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	49.61
The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales per 1,000 total births												
The Maternal Mortality rates for Corby Urban Dist.												

## SECTION A.—Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area (acres) ... ..	2,835
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population ...	12,170
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1946), according to Rate Books ... ..	2,900
Rateable Value ... ..	£68,982
Sum represented by Penny Rate ... ..	£281 12 6

The chief occupations of the district are:—Iron and steel workings, manufacture of clothing, and farming.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

LIVE BIRTHS	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate ... ..	241	123	118
Illegitimate ... ..	21	18	3
Totals ... ..	262	141	121

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 21.52

STILL BIRTHS	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate ... ..	4	2	2
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			15.03

DEATHS	Total	Males	Females
	89	49	40

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... .. 7.31

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	nil
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	3.75

Death-rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	49.61
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	49.79
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	47.61

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ...	nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	13

## Live Birth Rates, 1946.

Corby	...	...	...	...	...	21.52
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	19.1

Infantile Mortality is the number of deaths in children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. This is an indication of the environmental and social conditions of a community with special reference to housing, overcrowding and maternity and child welfare.

## Infantile Mortality Rates 1946.

Corby	...	...	...	...	...	49.61
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	43

The causes of death in children under one year with age and sex distribution are given in the following table:

Age	Sex	Cause of Death.
1 hour	Female	Atelectasis
1 hour	Female	Prematurity
2 hours	Female	Prematurity
1 day	Male	Atelectasis. Prematurity Maternal ante partum haemorrhage
1 day	Male	Prematurity. Toxaemia of pregnacy and eclampsia
1 day	Female	Atelectasis. Tentorial tear
2 days	Male	Prematurity. Twin Birth
2 days	Male	Prematurity. Twin pregnancy Hydramnios
2 days	Male	Prematurity. Twin pregnancy Hydramnios
1 week	Male	Prematurity. Twin birth
9 weeks	Male	Broncho pneumonia
3 months	Male	Broncho pneumonia
6 months	Male	Broncho pneumonia. Influenza



The registered causes of death were as follows:—

					Males	Females	Total
All Causes	...	...	...	...	49	40	89
1.	Typhoid and Parathyphoid Fevers				—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever				—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever				—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough				1	—	1
5.	Diphtheria				—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system				2	4	6
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis				—	—	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases				—	—	—
9.	Influenza				2	1	3
10.	Measles				—	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis				—	—	—
12.	Acute infantile encephalitis				—	—	—
13.	Cancer				7	6	13
14.	Diabetes				—	—	—
15.	Heart Disease				7	4	11
16.	Intracranial vascular lesions				2	4	6
17.	Other circulatory diseases				—	3	3
18.	Bronchitis				2	2	4
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)				3	2	5
20.	Other respiratory diseases				1	2	3
21.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum...				—	—	—
22.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)				—	—	—
23.	Appendicitis				—	1	1
24.	Other digestive diseases				1	1	2
25.	Nephritis				1	2	3
26.	Puerperal Causes				—	1	1
27.	Premature Birth				4	2	6
28.	Congenital debility, malformation, and birth injury				3	3	6
29.	Suicide				—	—	—
30.	Road traffic accidents				1	—	1
31.	Other violent causes				5	1	6
32.	All other causes				7	1	8

## SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services.

(a) **Laboratory facilities.**—Bacteriological examinations have been carried out by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northampton.

The following specimens were examined:—						1946
Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	8
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	—
Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	2
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	—
Hairs from Scalp (suspected ringworm)						2

(b) **Ambulance facilities.**—Infectious cases are removed by the ambulance of the Joint Hospital Board. Non-infectious and accident cases are removed by the Corby ambulance under the administration of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**—The Corby Nursing Association which is affiliated to the County Nursing Association provides the services of three whole time nurses. Details of the work carried out during 1946 are as follows:—

Cases Nursed			Total
General	Midwifery	Maternity	Visits
142	96	36	534

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**—A County Council Welfare Clinic is held once weekly. A Medical Officer attends each week. An Ante-Natal Clinic is also held weekly.

The County Council is the Authority for the treatment of Tuberculosis and the Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly at the Health Clinic, Market Street, Kettering.

Orthopaedic cases attend the Manfield Orthopaedic Clinic at Corby.

Persons suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Kettering and District General Hospital every Thursday evening under the County Council scheme.

Under the Scabies Order, 1941, treatment was offered free of cost. Cases were referred for treatment by medical practitioners, health visitors, and district nurses, and 108 received treatment during the year.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.**—From 1941 free immunisation against diphtheria was offered to children from one to fifteen years of age.

The number of children who were immunised in 1946 is as follows:—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	252
5 to 14 years	...	...	...	...	26
Total	...	...	...	...	278

The number of children who have had the full course of immunisation since the beginning of the scheme is as follows:—

Age at 31-12-46	Under 1	1	2	3	4
i.e. Born in Year	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Number immunised	—	128	211	199	211

Estimated mid-year population, 1946, 1,160.

Age at 31-12-46	5 to 9	10 to 14
i.e. Born in Year	1937-1941	1932-1936
Number immunised	1287	1053

Estimated mid-year population, 1946, 1950

Total number under 15 immunised	...	...	3089
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The above figures do not include those children immunised by private arrangement.

### SECTION C.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. **Water.**—The average daily consumption of water was 380,600 gallons, of which 41,000 gallons were taken for industrial purposes. During the first three months of the year the yield from the Council's two wells was below the yield of the corresponding months of the previous year, after which the increased rainfall was reflected in an improved yield, and towards the end of the year the water available from the wells was substantially greater than in the previous year. Having regard to the rainfall during 1945, the yield of the Little Oakley well was below expectations, whilst the recovery of the Kelvin Grove well was very good. It was necessary to take a supplementary supply from the Corby and District Water Co. throughout the year.

Samples of water have been submitted monthly for bacteriological examination and the results have been generally satisfactory as indicated by the figures quoted:

Source	Sample	Number of Samples and Result of Examination			Unsatisfactory Samples
		B. Coli 0/100 c.c.	B. Coli 1 to 5/100 c.c.	B. Coli 8/100 c.c.	
Little Oakley Well	Treated	11	2	—	—
	Untreated	1	—	—	—
Kelvin Grove Well	Treated	14	—	—	1 sample—B. Coli 1800+ /100 c.c. —Faecal coli 17/100 c.c. A few days later treated and un- treated s a m p l e s gave B. Coli 0/100 c.c.
	Untreated	3	2	1	1 sample B. Coli 13/100 c.c. Chlorinated and filtered s a m p l e taken same day B. Coli 0/100 c.c.
Bulk Supply from Corby & District Water Co.	Treated	14	—	—	—
	Untreated	—	—	—	1 sample B. Coli 1800+ /100 c.c. and faecal Coli 1 sample B. Coli 35/100 c.c. 1 sample B. Coli 70/100 c.c. All above crude reservoir water
Service taps	Treated	2	—	—	—
Totals		45	4	1	5

No samples were submitted for chemical analysis during the year.

The rather higher daily consumption compared with the previous year is attributed mainly to increased building activity in the erection of new houses.

There is no evidence of plumbo-solvency in the water from any of the three sources. The water from the wells is hard and the latest records indicate  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees (Little Oakley well) and 26 degrees (Kelvin Grove well) —Clark's scale, total hardness.

Water is supplied to a population of 12,170 in 2,759 houses direct and to a population of 343 in 82 houses by means of stand-pipes.

**2. Public Cleansing.**—Shortage of labour has been serious throughout the year and both street scavenging and refuse collection have in consequence been below a desirable standard. The fortnightly collection of refuse has only been maintained with difficulty.

Refuse has been disposed of by tipping and any improvement in the method has been prevented by the scarcity of labour available.

## SECTION D.—Housing.

### Housing Statistics, 1946:—

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(3) By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	12

Inspection of Dwelling Houses—

(1) (a) Total number inspected	...	...	...	270
(b) Number of inspections made	...	...	...	576
(2) (c) Inspected under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	10
(d) Number of inspections made	...	...	...	30
(3) Number found unfit	...	...	...	1
(4) Number found to be in not all respects fit	...	...	...	84
(5) Number of houses rendered fit	...	...	...	56
(6) Action under statutory powers	...	...	...	5

Housing Act, 1936, IV—Overcrowding .

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	97
Number of families living therein	...	...	...	...	187
Number of persons	...	...	...	...	742
(b) Number of cases found	...	...	...	...	55
Number of cases relieved	...	...	...	...	16

## SECTION E.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. 57 samples of milk were submitted for the Methylene Blue test. The results are tabulated as follows:—

Good, 40.      Moderate, 8.      Bad, 9.

Twenty samples of pasteurised milk were submitted during the year to the phosphatase test. All the results were satisfactory.

Number of cowsheds in district	...	...	...	...	2
Number of dairymen	...	...	...	...	7

				Producers	Retailers
Tuberculin Tested milk	...	...	—		1
Accredited milk	...	...	1		—
Pasteurised milk	...	...	—		1
Ungraded milk	...	...	1		6

## SECTION F.—Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever.—Twenty cases were notified during the year; fifteen were removed to hospital and all recovered.

Erysipelas.—Two cases were notified; both were nursed at home and recovered.



## Tuberculosis.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. These Regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during 1946.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 and Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. No action was taken under this section whereby an infectious case of pulmonary tuberculosis may be compulsorily removed to hospital.

Twenty-two cases of respiratory and four cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were six deaths from respiratory and one from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

**Tuberculosis After-Care.**—The Committee continue to take an increasing interest in the welfare of patients and, in addition to making grants of assistance, stress the preventive side by attention to better hygiene and housing conditions.

The marked increase in tuberculosis notifications was the result of the Mass Miniature Radiography survey carried out in the Urban District in 1946 and published in a special report by the County Medical Officer in March, 1947.

I append a copy of Dr. Smith's report.

Report on survey held in Corby from June 17th to September 4th, 1946.

Type of Survey: Factory survey—including 4,569 employed by Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds.

Percentage response: 83%.

Summary of Work:

	Males	Females	Total
Number of miniatures taken ...	4515	826	5341
Number of large films taken ...	292	55	347
Number of clinical examinations ...	146	16	162
Number referred to Dispensary ...	41	8	49

Results in cases referred for examination at Dispensary:—  
Tuberculosis—

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis—

Number requiring Sanatorium treatment ...	6	4	10
Number requiring Domiciliary treatment ...	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	7	4	11
	—	—	—

(All these cases were newly discovered and one case had a positive sputum)

Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis—

Requiring Dispensary observation	21	3	24
Requiring no further action ...	6	—	6
	—	—	—
	27	3	30
	—	—	—

Non-Tuberculosis Conditions—

Bronchiectasis ... ..	1	—	1
Pulmonary fibrosis ... ..	1	1	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	1	—	1
Cases found normal ... ..	3	—	3
	—	—	—
	6	1	7
	—	—	—

Dispensary cases still awaiting classification ... ..	1	—	1
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Results in other Persons Clinically Examined by the Medical Director but not referred to Dispensary—

Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis—	39	1	40
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Non-Tuberculosis Conditions—

Bronchitis ... ..	3	—	3
Bronchiectasis ... ..	7	1	8
Pulmonary fibrosis ... ..	11	—	11
Pneumoconiosis and Asbestosis ...	13	—	13
Pneumonia ... ..	1	—	1
Intrathoracic new growth ... ..	2	—	2
Pleural thickening ... ..	9	—	9
Cardio vascular lesions—congenital	2	—	2
Cardio vascular lesions—acquired	6	3	9
Miscellaneous ... ..	1	1	2
Cases found normal ... ..	11	1	12
	—	—	—
	66	6	72
	—	—	—

Case still awaiting classification	—	1	1
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Analysis by occupation, age and sex of newly discovered cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis in persons requiring to stay off work for treatment, either Sanatorium or Domiciliary.

		14—34 years			35 + years		
		No. of	No. of	Rate	No. of	No. of	Rate
Occupation		examined	Treatment cases	per 1000	examined	Treatment cases	per 1000
Engineering	M	962	3	3.12	1705	3	1.75
	F	155	1	6.45	66	—	—
	P	1117	4	3.58	1771	3	1.69
Coke Ovens	M	55	—	—	127	—	—
	F	1	—	—	2	—	—
	P	56	—	—	129	—	—

Occupation		14—34 years			35 + years		
		No. examined	No. of Treatment cases	Rate per 1000	No. examined	No. of Treatment cases	Rate per 1000
Mines	M	130	—	—	218	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
	P	130	—	—	218	—	—
Other	M	246	1	4.07	394	—	—
Occupations	F	38	—	—	25	—	—
—Steel workers	P	284	1	3.50	419	—	—
Clothing	M	3	—	—	3	—	—
	F	139	1	7.19	25	—	—
	P	142	1	7.04	28	—	—
Other	M	286	—	—	386	—	—
Occupations	F	262	1	3.82	113	1	8.85
	P	548	1	1.82	499	1	2.00

The above Table is sent for information only. The figures in the Table are considered too small to yield statistically significant rates. For a study of the occupational incidence of acute phthisis, as revealed by the first mass radiography survey of the industrial centres of the County, reference should be made to the printed report issued February, 1947.

C. M. SMITH,  
County Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1947.



# MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1946.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	4	3	20
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Totals	4	—	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	4	3	22

# AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1946.

Disease	—1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & All Over	Removed Ages to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	2	2	12	2	1	—	1	—	—	20	15
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Totals	—	—	—	2	2	12	2	1	1	1	1	—	22	15

# NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1946.

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	1	2	—	—
15—	4	4	1	—
25—	2	2	—	—
35—	4	2	2	—
45—	1	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	1
65—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	10	3	1

# DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1946.

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	1	—	—
15—	1	—	—	—
25—	—	2	—	—
35—	—	1	—	—
45—	1	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	1
Totals	2	4	—	1

# Report of the Work Carried Out by the Sanitary Inspector During the Year, 1946.

<b>Visits and Inspections.</b>						Total
Visits under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	10
Reinspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	30
Visits under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	260
Reinspections under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	276
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	163
Nuisances investigated	...	...	...	...	...	31
Visits re refuse accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	565
Inhabited Vans inspection	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspections of watercourses and ditches	...	...	...	...	...	6
Visits to entertainment premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
Swimming baths	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waterworks	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Drains smoke tested	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water tested	...	...	...	...	...	1
Colour tested	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits to works outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	211
Visits to stables	...	...	...	...	...	12
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	15
Refuse tip	...	...	...	...	...	23
Re rat infestation	...	...	...	...	...	100
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	44
Visits re insect infestation	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits to factories	...	...	...	...	...	20
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts	...	...	...	...	...	6
<b>Notices.</b>						
Number of Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	108
Number of Letters or Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	102
Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	4
<b>Nuisances abated and repair works carried out.</b>						
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	26
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	32
Choked w.c.s cleared	...	...	...	...	...	—
Drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	11
W.C.s repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	15
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	10
Verminous or filthy houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	303

Premises gassed for rats	...	...	...	...	...	12
Premises baited for rats	...	...	...	...	...	40
Dairies cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ponds treated for mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coppers provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective overflow pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rat infestations abated	...	...	...	...	...	28
Flushing cisterns provided	...	...	...	...	...	30
Chimneys repointed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Boilers provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises treated for bug infestation	...	...	...	...	...	9
Eaves guttering repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains colour tested	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Filthy persons cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cisterns provided	...	...	...	...	...	28
Wash basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs rethatched	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding abated (cases)	...	...	...	...	...	16
Fire grates repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C.s rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	1
Handrails repaired	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Premises treated for insect infestation	...	...	...	...	...	18
Burst pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gullies repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rooms re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water supplies provided	...	...	...	...	...	28
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings replastered	...	...	...	...	...	2

### Supervision of Food Supplies.

Visits and Inspections—						111
To butchers shops	...	...	...	...	...	25
To fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	116
To other food shops	...	...	...	...	...	31
To food preparing places	...	...	...	...	...	26
To bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	28
To dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	

To greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
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### Infectious diseases—

Visits to infected houses	...	...	...	...	...	38
Disinfection—General cases	...	...	...	...	...	26
Disinfection—Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Beds and bedding destroyed	9 sheets, 2 mattresses, 2 pillows					
Visits re scabies (112 cases)	...	...	...	...	...	55

### Factories—

To factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	20
To factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	
Contraventions found	...	...	...	1
Contraventions remedied (no sanitary accommodation)	...	...	...	1

### Shops—

Visits and Inspections	...	...	...	...	11
Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	2
Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	2

### Petroleum—

Visits and Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	11
Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	...	1
Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Licenses granted—						
(a) Petroleum Spirit	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Carbide of Calcium	...	...	...	...	...	—
Amount of fees received	...	...	...	...	£4 10s. 0d.	





